

New York Tribune.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1912.

Owned and published daily by the Tribune Association, a New York corporation; Ogden M. Reid, President; Conde Hamilton, Secretary; James M. Barrett, Treasurer. Address: Tribune Building, No. 134 Nassau street, New York.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: By Mail, Postage Paid, outside of Greater New York. Daily and Sunday, one month, \$3.70; Daily and Sunday, six months, \$20.00; Daily and Sunday, one year, \$36.00. Daily only, one month, \$1.25; Daily only, six months, \$7.50; Daily only, one year, \$12.00. Sunday only, one month, \$1.25; Sunday only, six months, \$7.50; Sunday only, one year, \$12.00.

Foreign subscriptions to all countries in the Universal Postal Union, including postage. DAILY AND SUNDAY: One month, \$1.50; One year, \$17.00. SUNDAY ONLY: One month, \$1.00; One year, \$10.00.

Entered at the Postoffice at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

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THE RECORD.

On this last day before the election every man who is qualified to vote tomorrow ought to give at least a little time to thinking about his obligation and his opportunity.

First of all, he should resolve to vote. If he has intelligence and an active conscience he must realize that to refuse or neglect to take part in the election would be an ignominious desertion of duty. He must also, if he has intelligence and an active conscience, acknowledge that President Taft has been faithful, honest and patriotic, and must feel a strong desire to rebuke those who have falsely accused him of exhibiting the opposite qualities.

That last consideration, such is human nature, may of itself determine a good many votes; but most of the voters ask for something more. We urge those who are looking for proof that the President is also wise, efficient and progressive to study the record of his administration.

He has done much, and all that it was possible to do, to take the tariff out of politics and revise the schedules one at a time, with full knowledge of facts and needs, by means of a permanent Tariff Board. He has secured the establishment of postal savings banks and the initiation of a real parcel post system. He has obtained the passage of a federal employers' liability act. He has helped to strengthen the federal power in regulating interstate commerce and to enlarge the jurisdiction of the commission. He has enormously extended the field of civil service regulation in the interest of non-partisanship and efficiency. He has labored unceasingly for economy in the public service and actually brought about a substantial reduction of appropriations. He has vindicated the anti-trust act by causing it to be steadily enforced against transgressors. He has been foremost in the cause of international peace, and in particular has effectively resisted strong pressure and temptation to embroil the United States with Mexico. He has promoted by practical steps, in contrast to visionary schemes, the conservation of national resources. He has stood immovably for those safeguards of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness which the Constitution provides, and for its amendment on occasion demands by the deliberate and orderly methods which it provides.

He has done his work justly and patiently, and with a deep sense of public care, as the President of all the people. He has spoken and acted the truth at all times and under all circumstances.

THE SULZER EXHIBITION.

The Democracy's "little Jack Horner" keeps exclaiming, "What a great boy am I!" and doing nothing else. "There is no man in this country whom the 'Czar' hates worse than he hates me," he told a Harlem audience on Saturday night. This assertion deserves a place beside the "That was too much for me, so I abrogated the treaty of 1832," his "I was THE Congressman," his declaration that New York State "never had the audacity to repel" any law which he put upon the statute book as Speaker of the Assembly and his everlasting "point to the rise and career of William Sulzer."

There are other and equally ludicrous exhibitions of vanity in Mr. Sulzer's speeches. Every one of them that we have seen in full abundance in the crudest and most childish egotism. That more of it has not appeared in the press is due to the subordinate degree of attention which the state campaign is receiving. Only brief accounts of Mr. Sulzer's canvass have appeared, and that has been a blessing to him. Had the state read his speeches in full day after day it would have found him the strangest candidate ever put up for the Governorship. If the character of his utterances has become widely understood it is impossible to believe that he has not driven away in disgust hosts of his normal supporters. Every one daily meets men who a fortnight ago expected to vote the straight Democratic ticket, but who have been sickened by his childish exhibition of vanity on the stump and intend to support some other candidate.

The silence of his earlier newspaper supporters is significant. "The New York World" has refrained from mentioning his name on its editorial page for a fortnight or more. "The New York Times" has manifested an equal degree of dissatisfaction with its candidate. Self-respecting newspapers cannot afford to give active support to a "little Jack Horner" for the Governorship. And what can they say for him? He has done nothing to dispel the belief that in office he would be an instrument of "Boss" Murphy, and he has done nothing to meet the evi-

dence which has been heaped upon showing that he has always in the past been a complacent machine man and frequent eulogist of Tammany and its successive masters. He has no policy to offer and no ideas to suggest regarding the administration of the state. He says nothing in his own behalf but "What a great boy am I!"

If his newspaper supporters were not reduced to silence by the humiliation of having such a candidate on their hands, they would be by the mere want of material to use in his support. He supplies nothing. His speeches are nothing but exhibitions of the most astonishing personal vanity. If the campaign were long enough for the state to take his measure, as the Democratic newspapers of this city which have tried to support him have taken it, nobody would doubt his overwhelming defeat.

HADLEY FOR SECOND PLACE.

It is evident that Governor Herbert S. Hadley of Missouri will be made the Republican candidate for Vice-President as soon as the national committee is able to meet and fill the vacancy on the ticket caused by the death of Vice-President Sherman. The replies received by The Tribune from members of the national committee in answer to its suggestion of the desirability of an early indication of the probable candidate showed the trend of opinion to be in his favor. Chairman Hillis now announces that of twenty-four committeemen who have indicated their choice eighteen are for Mr. Hadley, while the others show widely scattered preferences. In addition, he has indirect statements from or representing other members, so that the sentiment of a majority of the committee is understood, and five-sevenths of that majority is ready to approve Mr. Hadley's selection.

President Taft has let it be known that Mr. Hadley's nomination would be agreeable to him. In fact, he wanted Mr. Hadley as his running mate four years ago, but those who were at that time his closest counselors and instrumental in bringing him into the field advised the nomination of Mr. Sherman. Governor Hadley is a sane, progressive man, whose independence, ability and loyalty to Republican principles have made him widely known and respected, and have fully justified the opinion formed by Mr. Taft before he had achieved a national reputation. The practical assurance that he will be named by the national committee and supported by the Taft electors will be gratifying to every citizen who would under any circumstances vote the Republican ticket. It takes away all possible feeling of voting in the dark, and prevents any misrepresentation by opponents. The interval between Mr. Sherman's death and Election Day made a formal nomination impracticable, but the expressions of opinion in favor of Mr. Hadley have been secured in sufficient volume for the campaign managers to regard them as fairly representative, and they will be accepted by the voters as an unofficial but satisfactory indication of party policy.

POLICE AND COLONIZERS.

The investigations of the Honest Ballot Association, a non-partisan body comprising supporters of all the leading Presidential candidates, disclose plans for extensive election frauds which should have the attention of Police Commissioner Waldo. His orders to the police, however well intended, directly play into the hands of the illegal voters who have been colonized in several Assembly districts and who if not interfered with will, according to the Burns detective agency, cast between 3,000 and 4,000 fraudulent ballots to-morrow.

If the police, instead of being stationed in the polling booth in full sight of the voting, as heretofore, are placed on the street, as the Commissioner now directs, "to preserve outward order and decency," so to speak, and are also forbidden to make arrests without warrant of persons voting illegally unless the offences are committed in their presence, the colonizers will enjoy practical immunity. They can take their chance of voting at one polling place, and, even if detected, can move on unhindered to another. The request of the Honest Ballot Association for such modification of the orders to the police will make the force a really effective instrument for the prevention of illegal voting and the arrest of repeaters should be heeded by the Police Commissioner. He cannot be ignorant of the fact that this organized colonization, of which the detectives have found specific evidence, is in the interest of Tammany. He should on that account be especially watchful and avoid any possible complaint that the Tammany city administration had, through a change in police methods, facilitated frauds by its own partisans.

PROGRESS AND LOYALTY.

Ex-Governor Stokes of New Jersey has made a return upon the Hon. Everett Colby of "New Idea" repute which for its cogency and effectiveness deserves to be commended to the consideration of all who are inclined to follow Mr. Colby and other Third Term politicians in their desertion and would-be betrayal of the party with which they have hitherto been associated. Mr. Colby was reported to have condemned Mr. Stokes for remaining in the Republican party after having advocated the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt at Chicago, and to have characterized his course as treason to the Progressive cause.

Mr. Stokes admits that he favored Colonel Roosevelt's nomination. He entered the Presidential primaries as a Progressive, but also as a Republican, as did Mr. Colby. When, however, he was defeated at the Chicago convention he did not conceive it to be his duty to bolt. He had entered primaries and convention in good faith, and he considered that good faith and loyalty required him to abide by the result. He thought, and he urged it upon Mr. Colby at that time, as he now reminds him, that it was incumbent upon them both to remain in the party and to seek its reform from within.

"The Republican voters," he reminds Mr. Colby, referring to the organization and control of the party in the State of New Jersey, "had intrusted to you their interests, and I did not think you had 'a right to desert them and leave them under the control of the same management they had voted to discharge.' Such a course was, in my opinion, a 'desertion of a sacred trust.' That is a retort which rings true, and to which it will be difficult for Mr. Colby even to attempt a reply.

Equally effective is Mr. Stokes's description of the mental characteristics of some of the Third Term propagandists. "They unconsciously and honestly," he says, "think in terms of the 'personal Ego' instead of in terms of 'humanity.' Their own attitude in a 'public situation' looms up larger than 'the welfare of their fellow men.' That quality of the Third Term exploitation has been conspicuous and paramount from the very beginning in its chief leader and in his lieutenants. In not a few cases, indeed, it has been characteristic through all of their political careers of the men who now display it. Mr. Stokes's apt exposure is made with the authority of a man who was one of the most enlightened and progressive Governors New Jersey ever had, and who yet has found it perfectly compatible with progress to be loyal to the party of progress. We are inclined to think that a large majority of Jersey men will heartily agree with him.

BIRDS AND BUGS.

The annual meeting of the National Association of Audubon Societies has called attention again to the wholesale destruction of birds and to the disastrous results which are likely to follow so marked a disturbance of the balance of nature. At the same time Dr. Hornaday, the Director of the New York Zoological Park, puts forward a circular letter on the subject, with a report from a committee of the Fourth National Conservation Congress. It is represented that five million men and boys are slaughtering birds in this country, and that insect pests are inflicting losses of hundreds of millions of dollars yearly upon the nation, most of which would be averted if the birds had not been destroyed. It is, therefore, urged that Congress should, at this winter's session, enact one of the three bills which are now before it for the protection of migratory birds.

There may be those who will regard the statements made as exaggerated, though they are, in fact, probably well within the limits of truth. There may be those who do not take interest in wild life and who do not love birds for either their beauty or their melody. But even the most unsympathetic utilitarian must find food for thought in the indubitable statistics of losses from insect pests and of expenses incurred in artificially fighting them. Moreover, that any considerable elimination of bird life unfavorably affects the balance of natural forces. A large proportion of birds are distinctively insectivorous. Their existence and activities in normal numbers keep the insects from becoming too numerous, and conversely their destruction affords the insects opportunity to increase abnormally.

That is the logic of the case, and it is not to be overthrown. It explains why certain insect pests have so enormously increased in recent years, at a cost of hundreds of millions to the country. Certainly it suggests in the most direct and convincing manner the need of prompt legislation for whatever protection to insect-destroying birds it is possible to afford. It is probably true, as stated, that the value of the birds as insect destroyers is far greater than that of their feathers and of their flesh for food. Certainly it seems like the economics of bedlam to spend vast sums in inefficient artificial efforts to subdue insect pests when the birds would do the work ever so much more efficiently at no cost to us, if only we would let them do it.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The total business of the New York Stock Exchange during last week was not important, either in volume or as indicating the sentiment of the market. In the early part of the week the tendency was downward, while during the latter days there was a recovery in prices and the trading tone was stronger. The action of the market, however, could not be accepted as reflecting the passing events which usually influence trading sentiment. The week, which was shortened by the closing of the exchange on Saturday out of respect to Vice-President Sherman, will hold a place in Stock Exchange records of 1912 as witnessing the highest call money rates up to November 2.

Business in trade and industrial branches continued to move with slight interruption toward the promised development of general prosperity, of which the weeks and months for a long time have given continued evidence. There has been particular activity among the steel and iron industries supplying railroad equipment. The purchases of the railroads have been heavy, and the October records of steel and iron production eclipsed all former records. There has been an increasing demand for steel specialties, and in some of the plants night shifts have been put on to meet the requirements for deliveries. One of the important events in the steel trade was the placing last week by the New York Central Railroad of the largest all-steel passenger car contract ever recorded, the contract called for the delivery in 1913 of 207 coaches, for which practically \$5,000,000 will be paid. In other industries reports have been relatively encouraging. It is worthy of note that in harmony with the industrial output the distribution through mercantile channels has been active. In the dry-goods line there was reported both an improvement in trade and pronounced firmness in prices, and this included the numerous departments of the dry-goods output, showing a broadening of mercantile demands. The one line of business which was said not to be up to expectations is footwear for spring delivery, but manufacturers are

reported to be busy on reasonable goods and look for the orders for spring to come before any cessation of factory activity will be necessary. Leather continues to show strength, and hides, both foreign and domestic, are reported to be active. With the exception of frosts reported in Oklahoma that will affect the cotton crop in that district, the crop movements indicate surpassing records, particularly in Western wheat receipts.

In money affairs the foreign situation has been watched rather expectantly, as movements of foreign finance reflect in a way the prospect of a peaceful settlement of the Balkan affairs. The return of the Bank of England last week showed a decrease in gold reserve, but the bullion holdings were \$37,336,354, compared with \$36,418,414 in 1911 and \$32,255,460 in 1910. The reserve was given at \$27,197,000. In 1911 it was \$25,743,914. The loan account was greater this year, however, than a year ago. The statement, although showing a reduction of reserve to liabilities to 47.72 per cent, as compared with 49.53 per cent for the previous week, was not unfavorable. The Bank of France on Thursday last advanced its discount rate to 4 per cent. This was the second time during the month, the rate having been advanced from 3 per cent to 3½ per cent on October 17. The action by the Bank of France will doubtless be followed by increases in the rates of the Imperial Bank of Germany and the Bank of England. There is a strain on the finances of Europe, but no alarm is felt at present. In local money affairs there has been a hardening of rates, and call money during the week advanced to its highest point of the year. The New York banks have continued to lose through the Sub-Treasury, and there is little to warrant expectation of easy money in the local field in the near future.

At last an end of straw-voting is in sight.

The Governorship of New Jersey is easier to hold on to than a Carnegie pension.

Clark Griffith, who felled a charging deer with a stone, had to kill him afterward with the butt of his gun. No admirer of "Matty" will admit that more than the stone would have been necessary if he had been the chief performer.

Massachusetts owes Representative McCall anything he may ask. In an address the other day he remarked:

Massachusetts is more than a business proposition. She is a venerated personality, holding a proud position among all the political organisms of the world.

That is more definite and not less inspiring than Webster's "Massachusetts. There she stands."

Examination "howlers" are by no means confined to schoolboys, as a recent "information test" of freshmen at New York University showed. The definitions of "hypothecate" as "a drug-gist," and "oxaphagus" as "a tomb in which dead kings were placed" were worthy of a lineal descendant of Mrs. Malaprop, while the statement that "Beowulf was a character in Shakespeare's Ivanhoe" rivals the classic account of Aepus as "a man who wrote 'fables and traded the copyright for a 'bottle of potash.'"

Governor Wilson must be speaking imaginatively when he talks about having seen "the patient lie on the table." In New Jersey and rise from the table "astonished that he was still alive," unless, indeed, he means that he saw it through a long-range glass. He hasn't been in New Jersey enough since he was elected Governor to see much that was going on there.

When Mr. Sulzer says that he never had a boss and never expects to have one it is perfectly understood that the remark does not apply to that great statesman and adviser of statesmen, the Hon. Charles F. Murphy.

The third term "Progressives" over in Newark show the fine catholicity of their progress by having a clergyman stump speaker "make his audience howl" by standing on the platform and drinking a glass of beer "while the band played a lively air."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Two young women were sitting in the front row of the second balcony of a New York theatre where a popular actress is now playing. Before the curtain went up they were taking a leisurely look over the theatre decorations. Above the stage, directly opposite them, was a plaster Minerva, accompanied by two Musas. The upper side of every curve was like thick velvet from the accumulation of as much dust as could be there without sliding off. "Funny," said one of the girls to her companion. "They tell on theatre programmes who pertains the theatres, who makes the shoes, and who designs the wigs even, but they never think to announce who ought to clean the tops of the boxes and the sculpture and does not. That is what I want to know."

"I've just been introduced to Professor Smythe, such a charming man, and he doesn't make one feel a fool, in spite of his cleverness."

"Ah, my dear, but that's because of his cleverness."—Punch.

Dr. Vilhjalmar Stefansson, the explorer, who discovered a race of blond Eskimoes in his explorations in the Far North, said yesterday that he was much interested in the reports that infanticide has been broken out among the Eskimoes. He declared that none of the contagious diseases of the white man had so far reached the blond Eskimoes. "They do not know what measles is," declared the explorer, "nor have they had smallpox. They have colds now and then. Perhaps by now they may have some of the white man's maladies, but if they haven't it will be only a short time before they are introduced to them."

Patience—I see it is said that female spiders are much larger and more ferocious than the males, and generally devour their husbands.

shirts, collars and waistcoats. The suit which Mr. Schneider has shown and a patrons consists of knee breeches and a spike tailed coat, buttoned closely to the neck, where it is finished with a narrow collar. He has offered it as a gift to any one who will wear it with black hose and pumps, but has found no one among his customers to accept."

"It looks like a long, hard winter."

"What's the trouble?"

"My wife has taken out a joint membership in a dancing club."—Detroit Free Press.

The reported probable accession of Sir Rufus Isaacs to the position of Lord Chief Justice of England recalls an incident in the career of the Attorney General which occurred when Rufus Isaacs was first returned to Parliament. There were at that time ten Jewish members of the lower house—a minyan or quorum for Mosaic religious services—and the new member—the eleventh—was told facetiously that inasmuch as there were already ten for prayers he would be superfluous. "Then," said one of his friends, "Isaacs must be elevated to a place where only one man is necessary, so that he may be recognized as essential."

Mrs. Towne—Have you had this set of china long?

Mrs. Subbubs—Let me see: I've had it just four girls and a half.—Philadelphia Record.

The number of victims to the need of special orthopedic shoes increases daily. A recent sufferer, who is not yet accustomed to the size of her feet, still winces when strangers stare at her in passing. At last, in despair, she said to another woman who seemed to be examining them: "Yes, I know they're funny." "What's funny?" asked the bewildered stranger. "My feet," said the sensitive one. "I wasn't looking at your feet," the other said, defending herself; but then her glance fell upon them, and she added: "Oh, I see. You have a guilty conscience, that's all."

Her father—What are the young man's business prospects?

Daughter—I don't know that, pa. All I know is that he means business.—Boston Transcript.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS.

A Republican's Analysis of the Political Situation.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: We are on the eve of an election—the most momentous, perhaps, since 1860. The tumult has died away. It is now for the obscure men, unswayed by selfish interests, or the picturesque of a candidate, or glittering generalities, to face the situation calmly and vote only with regard to the Republic's welfare, as to which the most humble may express views.

Masking as his disciples, the Progressive leaders in nation and state are invoking Lincoln's great name in support of propositions that to him were abhorrent. He never stooped to demagoguery, or appealed to envy, malice and uncharitableness, or preached that popular judgments, rendered in mass meetings, are always infallible and more to be desired than the calm and reasoned opinions of courts. He never, under spell of exaggerated ego, dreamed, much less declared, that he was the only man able to bring salvation to the people, and that with him wisdom should die. On the contrary, he knew, and said distinctly, that all the people can be fooled some of the time, and some of them all of the time. His hope was in the belief that all of them cannot be fooled all of the time, and he disdained any attempt to fool them at any time by without fallacies, offers of new lamps for old and promises that roasted larks should fall into the mouths of those voting for him. He foresaw and warned against that exaggerated egotism, possible in every republic, and who has appeared in all, fooling the people to the top of their bent, exciting their passions, captivating them with promises incapable of performance, weeping like Caesar when they have cried, flinging their liberties, persuading them to destroy the constitutional safeguards erected by their sober selves against their frenzied selves and to place him in the seat of power—under what title, First Consul, President, Emperor or King, matters not—to dispense the social justice not of the courts but of the radi. Knowing that God has never made an indispensable man, Lincoln's clear eloquence was unmarred by the ever recurrent first person pronoun, the elimination of which from the Progressive harangues of to-day leaves them in appearance like targets after battle practice. He relied upon principles, not upon his own personality and Messiahship. He appealed to patriotism and to reason and to experience as shown in history. He promised neither bread nor circus tickets nor even silk stockings, as did our millionaire gubernatorial candidate lately; remembering which hereafter he will blush to have so far forgotten himself.

No thoughtful, patriotic man will vote to establish the principles of a third term or the substitution of personal government for representative government or paternalism for independence. Conceivably, a Republican may vote for Mr. Wilson, despite that statesman's sudden realization in the political Damascus that his teachings of twenty years upon the initiative and referendum were bosh. But how can he vote for the deserters from his own family, who not only hold to those heresies, but, tramping upon the party to which they owe all that they are politically, cry exultantly in this last day of the campaign that the "boss-controlled Republican organization" is a thing of the past. He will remember that at Chicago a few weeks ago the great Progressive leader was striving and clamoring for the nomination by this same party; that at the last gubernatorial convention he, being supreme boss, praised the Payne-Albright tariff bill and the administration of Mr. Taft. He will not believe that those who in the past have held up the hands of this leader—the Chateaus, the Roofs, Spooners, Lodges, Cranes, Tafts and all the host of them—have changed in the twinkling of an eye, while he alone has remained steadfast in the faith. He cannot accept as statements of a new and better order Perkins and Flinn and Munsey and McCormick and the Pinchot twins. He will remember that Thomas Platt was persona grata to the new leader and Cannon a delight.

He will realize that never before has an aspirant for the high office of President likened his successor and former friend to a thief, a crook, a pickpocket, a receiver of stolen goods. He will fall to the political Damascus that his teachings of twenty years upon the initiative and referendum were bosh. But how can he vote for the deserters from his own family, who not only hold to those heresies, but, tramping upon the party to which they owe all that they are politically, cry exultantly in this last day of the campaign that the "boss-controlled Republican organization" is a thing of the past. He will remember that at Chicago a few weeks ago the great Progressive leader was striving and clamoring for the nomination by this same party; that at the last gubernatorial convention he, being supreme boss, praised the Payne-Albright tariff bill and the administration of Mr. Taft. He will not believe that those who in the past have held up the hands of this leader—the Chateaus, the Roofs, Spooners, Lodges, Cranes, Tafts and all the host of them—have changed in the twinkling of an eye, while he alone has remained steadfast in the faith. He cannot accept as statements of a new and better order Perkins and Flinn and Munsey and McCormick and the Pinchot twins. He will remember that Thomas Platt was persona grata to the new leader and Cannon a delight.

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People and Social Incidents.

AT NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Newport, Nov. 3.—Reginald C. Vanderbilt returned from New York early today and gave a stag luncheon at Sandy Point Farm. He was accompanied from New York by Samuel Willets. Henry White, ex-Ambassador to France, will come to Newport this week to visit Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Miss Alice Drexel and W. Hude Nelson will go to New York on Wednesday. They sail for Europe November 30. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt arrived here in their private car Wayfarer from New York late to-day and are guests at The Breakers of Mr. Vanderbilt's mother, who entertained at dinner this evening.